

# ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

VOL. 18--NO. 41.

BARTON, VERMONT, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1889.

GEO. H. BLAKE, Publisher.

## ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
GEO. H. BLAKE,  
BARTON, VT.

TERMS.—When Paid Strictly in Advance \$1.50 a Year. If not paid in advance \$2.00 a Year. Subscribers living outside of Orleans or Caledonia counties, \$1.75 per year.  
Keep subscription in Advance. Remit by Post Office Order, Registered Letter, or Draft.  
Watch the label on your paper, and see that your credit is right. If not correct send the money to make it so, or notify us by postal card.  
Rates of Advertising made known on application. All cuts must have metal body.

The Vermont brigade monument at Gettysburg was completed September 24, and it is said to be the tallest and most expensive monument on the battle field.

In the trial of Michael Sullivan for killing Kane, which has been exciting great interest in the Chittenden county court, the jury last Saturday found Sullivan guilty of manslaughter.

The Quebec horror proves to have been a more fatal disaster than the first reports indicated. The bodies of 14 victims have already been taken from the debris, and many more are believed to be yet unaccounted for.

The pension commissioner is still the great administration problem. It has passed through the Tanner, Warner, Morrill, Brown, Poole, Campbell and several minor stages. The last name mentioned in connection with the office is that of ex-Gov. Hartranft of Pennsylvania, and this is the best name of all. Hartranft has a brilliant war record and has been an able and honest governor, of marked executive ability. His appointment would take President Harrison well out of his dilemma.

When Secretary Proctor assumed control of the war department he found the department 40,000 cases behind in furnishing the pension office with the records of applicants for pensions. The secretary after an examination of matters concluded about two months ago to create the division of records and pensions in his department. The wisdom of his action may be judged from the fact that the work is now right up to date and on Saturday the applications received from the pension office in the morning were all supplied before the department closed in the afternoon.

If the republican party had not stood like a wall between our shipbuilders and the assaults of the free trade democracy, our vast coastwise commerce would long ere this have been handed over to the tender mercies of British "ocean tramps" and the cheap sailing vessels of the "Dutchmen" and "Dagoes" of the continent. The mechanics in the Cramp establishment, whose splendid handwork on the Baltimore, Commander Glass so enthusiastically praises, acquired their unrivaled skill in constructing ships which had it not been for republican sagacity and firmness, would have been built by foreigners in foreign ship-yards. This is a fact which the Delaware shipbuilders have frequently and gratefully acknowledged.

Professor Scott makes suggestions on the subject of re-peopling the deserted farms in this state that are worth considering. There is no public reason for exempting manufacturing or mining property from taxation that does not apply to the case of these abandoned farms. The provisions of the statute exempting from taxation under certain conditions property of the former class, we are inclined to think, might wisely be extended to the latter. The professor's second suggestion is a debatable one. It is possible that to secure the largest attainable degree of success it may become necessary and advisable for the state itself to go into the real estate business on its own soil. The development of this experiment in Vermont is watched with eager anxiety by her neighbors. They have a common interest in its success.

Our South American visitors come to us by way of Europe for lack of more direct means of travel. The fact in itself is sufficient to show the need of closer relations between the two continents. They come to us with assurances of a readiness to trade if only the way is opened to them. They ask for reciprocity treaties and for steamship lines which they are ready to aid. It is to be seen if our people are ready to meet them half way. They would be glad to escape from the thralldom of European trade, which monopolizes their products and represses the development of their resources which would interfere with the sale of European products. Meantime their representatives will have an opportunity to see something of this country, a tour of over five thousand miles having been laid out for them, over which they will travel without change of cars.

John P. Gilbert, who was nominated for secretary of state at the recent republican convention held at Saratoga, N. Y., is a Vermonter. He graduated at the University of Vermont in the class of '59 and after finishing his collegiate course was employed as principal of Royalton Academy two or three years. He next studied law, and, on being admitted to the bar, located at Malone, N. Y., where he has followed his profession ever since. Mr. Gilbert

has in the meantime taken active part in politics and has served as member of the assembly one or more terms. He is recognized as a man of decided ability and of unblemished character, a sound temperance man and upright in business. Vermont not only keeps strong men at home, but sends a great many abroad, who attain eminence in the sections where they become established, and thus reflect honor on their native state.

### A Triumph in the New States.

The sweeping victory for intelligent and progressive government at Tuesday's elections vindicates the title of the new states to the increased powers and privileges which are soon to be fully conferred on them. As our dispatches show, the prediction of a 10,000 republican majority in North Dakota was not far out of the way. In South Dakota, where a remarkably heavy vote was polled, the result is equally gratifying; and the majority for Governor Mellette and the two congressmen, which is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000, is sufficiently handsome to bear discomfiting. Storms have distracted the telegraph lines in Washington and interfered with the returns in that state. It is known, however, that the legislature is safely republican, and that the republican congressman and the entire state ticket have been elected. Montana, loudly claimed by democrats and conceded to be close by republicans, is believed to be republican on every issue. In all the states the constitution was adopted.

President Harrison's formal proclamation of the admission of these new members of the Union will therefore mean not only a notable accession to the sisterhood of states, but a marked extension of republican power and prestige. If the present estimates are confirmed, the party will have gained eight senators at Washington, with two republican congressmen at South Dakota and one each from the other three states, and the increase of the party strength in the House of Representatives will give a substantial working majority. The new states have done nobly. They deserve the thanks of the country.

### The Swedish Colonists.

The state colonization scheme makes rapid progress. Commissioner Valentine now reports that general arrangements have been made for the settlement in the state of two colonies of Swedes, one of twelve families and the other of thirteen families, the former in the vicinity of Wilmington county, and the latter in the vicinity of Weston in Windham county; it is possible that a third colony may also be established in the vicinity of Corinth and Vershire in Orange county. The farms on which they are to be located, the commissioner says, are located as follows: Those in the Windham county sections are in the north-eastern and eastern portion of the town of Windham, almost on a line with Marlboro. They are in fair condition as regards cultivation, and have buildings ready for occupancy, in most instances in a fair state of repair. It is proposed to locate twelve families of about five persons each on these farms. The section from which land will be selected for the second colony comprises farms in towns located at the junction of three counties, Weston in Windsor county, Landgrove and Peru in Bennington county, and Mt. Tabor in Rutland county. Farms are found at this point as good as those at Wilmington, and their owners make propositions to the immigrants substantially the same as those made at Wilmington and noted in detail below. It is proposed to locate twelve families in this section. The twenty-five families locating at these two points will, it is expected, average about five individuals to each family, making 125 persons all told. They will take up, it is expected, about 100 acres per family, thus disposing of about 2500 acres of the unoccupied land of the state to start with. As much more land is offered than can be taken at this time, the owners agree to give the new comers choice of selection within certain limits, so the particular farms are not yet selected. The Swedes are expected to arrive about May 1, 1890.

The proposals under which arrangements are made for these two colonies are as follows: The land will be sold for from three to five dollars an acre and in the first year payment of taxes and interest will be required of the purchasers, while in the second and each ensuing year \$100 will be paid until the purchase price is covered. The seller is to furnish a cow to the purchaser, and the sellers are to provide teams sufficient for the use of the colonists in cultivating their lands, and from \$10 to \$25 for each family to buy seed, first provisions and cooking utensils. The towns people also agree to furnish transportation from the railroad stations to the lands. No gratuities are asked. The transaction is on a purely business basis. The suggestion is made that the first colonists must be treated with every consideration and courtesy, that their report to their friends in Sweden may be a favorable one. Mr. Nordgren, the Swedish gentleman from Nebraska, who has taken an interest in this matter, has looked over the proposed locations

and frankly expressed his pleasure and surprise, and his beliefs that the conditions here were much more favorable to his people than in the West.

### The Suppression of Polygamy.

According to the recent report of the Utah Commission, polygamy is no longer openly practiced in that territory save in remote and unfrequented parts. It is asserted, however, by the Gentiles, that plural marriages take place clandestinely, and that polygamy reigns in secret throughout the territory. Doubtless this is true to a certain extent, but it is no less true that many Mormons have never practiced polygamy, and it is probably safe to say that the number of those who do is constantly decreasing. The Commission thinks that many Mormons disapprove of the practice, but as an article in their creed, revealed, as they believe, from God through the prophet, Joseph Smith, and ratified and sanctioned by their great president, Brigham Young, they contend that whoever desires to polygamize should have the right to comply with this ordinance of the church.

The Commissioners' report says there are grounds for the belief that polygamy is still taught by the church as a saving ordinance, and that those who practice it believe they will be exalted in heaven. The Mormons deny the constitutionality of all laws forbidding the practice of polygamy. There is yet too much polygamy in the territory, thinks the Commission, to make the admission of Utah as a state desirable.

The Commission makes various recommendations regarding amendments of, and additions to the laws. It believes the term of imprisonment for violation of the law against polygamy should be extended to at least two years for the first, and three years for the second offence; that the woman be equally liable with the man; that jurisdiction over offences of this nature, without regard to the place committed within the territory, should be conferred on district courts; that the laws regarding immigration of Chinese and the importation of contract labor, paupers, and criminals, should be so amended as to prevent the immigration of persons claiming that their religion justifies the crime of polygamy; that the Constitution should be so amended as to forever prohibit polygamy; that the limitation on prosecution for polygamy and bigamy should be extended and sentence of hard labor added. Other recommendations of more or less importance are made.

The report of the Commission impresses one as being a practical document, and leads to the belief that the Commissioners are earnestly striving to crush out this most objectionable feature of Mormonism.

### Eliza Cook.

For half a century the name of Eliza Cook has been a household word with many families. With the public in general, her personality and fame as a poetess have been of late years overshadowed by the prominence of younger and more celebrated writers, so that the report of her death in Wimbledon, England, on Wednesday, that she is dead but that she has so recently lived. For many years she has lived in seclusion.

The poems of Eliza Cook are of the class which appeal directly to the sentiment in the reader. They are earnest, sincere, rhythmical productions, written from the heart, and possessed of a considerable degree of poetical merit. A generation ago they were in great demand in the reading books, and many of them found their way into the anthologies of the day. Few bits of verse were better known at this period than her poem, "The Old Arm Chair." She has written better verse than this, but none that is more popular. An illustration of the lasting influence she had over her readers came under the observation of the present writer a few years since. The editor of a literary periodical, a man somewhat enamored of the poetry of his youth, in making preparation to reprint a poem said: "I don't know who wrote this poem, but it is very good and I think I will credit it to Eliza Cook." As a matter of fact, the piece was written by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, as we afterwards learned, and is, probably, a more finished production than anything Eliza Cook ever wrote.

In 1849 "Eliza Cook's Journal" was started, and during the five years that it lived was edited by her whose name it bears. Ill health compelled her to abandon the paper at the end of this time, and its publication ceased. She began writing very early in life, becoming quite well known at the age of twenty. She published several volumes, and her writings are all marked by elevation and purity of thought and simplicity of diction.

### Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A pure medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50c. and \$1 per bottle at H. C. Pierce's drug store.

Major Wm. Warner has declined the appointment of commissioner of pensions.

### Opening of the Congress.

The International American Congress is a unique event in diplomatic annals. In Europe the great congresses of the century, like those of Vienna, Paris and Berlin, have assembled after protracted campaigns to negotiate bases of peace and to sanction dynastic changes and territorial sessions. The sword there is mightier than the pen which retracts what is known as European public law, for it dictates in advance to diplomatists the alterations in maps and treaties which they are compelled to make. On the American continent peace reigns everywhere, and the diplomatists meeting in Washington are not acting under coercion from victorious armies nor from ambitious and unrelenting sovereigns. Seventeen independent governments, swaying the destinies of the American continent from Behring Sea to Cape Horn, are conferring harmoniously without regard to battles in the past or to armaments in the present, but solely with reference to mutual helpfulness, common commercial interests, and the orderly development of Pacific industries. No similar body ever assembled in Europe, where commercial leagues are invariably restricted to the joint action of two governments, and where diplomatic alliances are essentially military and defensive. Talleyrand used to ring the changes upon the functions of good Europeans inspired with benevolent regard for the welfare of the continent. These good Europeans had the smell of powder in their uniforms, and were utterly unlike the good Americans who are now promoting the ends of peace at Washington.

The assemblage of the delegates in the reception-room of the state department was so impressive an event that oratory of the highest quality came almost spontaneously. Secretary Blaine's address of welcome was as comprehensive in its scope and as elevated in thought as it was hearty and sympathetic in tone. Discerning the dignity and historical importance of the conference, he rose to the level of the occasion and eloquently welcomed the delegates as fellow-Americans meeting in good faith to promote the highest ends of continental progress and American civilization. The work of the congress was definitely outlined in his address, and the spirit of toleration and common confidence in which its deliberations should be conducted was sympathetically embodied. His earnest words of welcome called forth a hearty response from the delegates, and the congress was opened under the most favorable conditions for harmonious discussion of all questions relating to American interests.

This international congress when it adjourns will leave behind it no formal treaty of commercial convention as the crowning result of its labors. The delegates will debate many large questions of continental importance, but they will have no power to commit their governments to any legislative measures or to any systematic policy. It is a diplomatic body that will open many subjects for discussion without acting decisively upon any matter. In this sense it is not likely to lead to immediate consequences; but its influence can hardly fail to be far-reaching, and the ultimate results of the session may prove of momentous importance.

Congress, at its next session, will have no less than seventeen cases of contested elections to determine, the larger part of them coming from the Southern States. The testimony in these cases, now filed with the clerk of the last house of representatives, fills no less than two thousand printed pages. The contestants are for the most part republicans, who claim that they were duly elected by the people, but have been cheated out of their legal rights by the trickery of the democrats. We hope that the next speaker of the house of representatives will have the good sense to appoint an able committee on contested elections, to hear these cases in the first instance, and promptly report thereon to the house. They ought all to be disposed of as speedily as possible. It is a gross wrong to let such cases drag along until nearly the end of the session, before they are finally determined. If one is not legally entitled to the seat he occupies, and to which another is entitled, then he ought to be ousted at the earliest possible moment. The question ought not to be made one of mere party politics, but purely one of law and facts in the light of the evidence. Any other rule is a perversion of the power vested in each house of congress by the constitution of the United States.

The Atlanta, Ga., Constitution indulges in some cheerful remarks on "the decay of New England." In view of the abandonment of farms in the back towns of Vermont and New Hampshire it discourses at length on "the social and agricultural decay" of this section of the Union, and expresses its sympathy with the cry of distress that greets it from time to time in the New England newspapers. It kindly remarks that "social decay," decline in population and deserted farms are not what one would expect to find in New England after the high and mighty lectures that her organs of public opinion have been delivering to the South, and it is no

wonder that the situation casts a certain amount of gloom over the otherwise cheerful columns of our esteemed contemporaries." It winds up these sympathetic remarks with the query, "What is the matter with New England?"

The matter with New England is that it is doing a bigger business than cultivating barren hillside farms. It is devoting its energy and its enterprise to the cultivation of the continent. It is assisting the South to educate its people and develop its resources; it is building up prosperous communities in the far West, and shaping the destiny of the Pacific coast. In doing this it is not altogether deserting the home nest. The character of its population is changing to a considerable extent, but the native element still holds the fort, nor is it declining in population. If the back towns are abandoned, the commercial and manufacturing centers are increasing in population. It may be necessary that New England should keep a sharp eye on its own affairs, but that will not prevent it from playing its part in the conquest of the continent.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONITOR.)

Washington, Sept. 30.

The mighty building which is to cost well nigh \$70,000,000 and which will contain and be sufficient to accommodate the congressional library for one hundred years to come, is at the second story. The walls are of a New Hampshire granite, so like white marble that it would seem to be that substance vaguely washed with a light solution of India ink.

Librarian Spofford is delighted at the prospect of an early occupancy, and is especially pleased with the idea of having the inner court walls of glazed white English tile, from which the light will be so amply reflected that the titles of books may be easily read by the librarians in the more remote nooks of the library.

It goes without saying that Mr. Spofford has a high and mighty reverence for the library, and he defends in warmest terms, the mental character of its patrons. First of all, Mr. Spofford believes that the congressman is above the average man of education in culture and intelligence. He vindicates the literary character of the legislator.

Mr. Spofford finds that congressional reading is of a practical turn. There is a large demand for books relating to economic science, taxation in all forms, internal revenue and compensations at home and abroad. Public sentiment may be sensibly traced in the tenor of this reading. Just now the amount of reading on tariff is greatly reduced. The American people read comparatively a large amount of history, and the historical division of the congressional library is a well worked mine of information. Outside pure politics, science most interests the statesmen. Some study electricity, while others find hobbies in world's fairs and international exhibitions.

The search is for precedents as to expenditure, receipts, area of ground needed and effect on commerce and manufacturing. Another class of congressmen apply themselves to international law and their study never ends.

Very few congressmen read polite literature. Most of the novels and miscellaneous works taken from the library are drawn for the families of these members. When you see the latest novel of some giddy gusher you can wager it is not drawn for the congressman's undivided benefit.

The magnificent effort being made by Chicago to secure the world's fair of 1892 for that city, together with the generous offers of St. Louis and the vague demands of New York, have wakened the people of Washington to renewed energy in urging the claims of Washington to the celebration. The necessity of having the celebration of a national character is paramount. The people of the other Americans visiting this country during the exposition can best understand our institutions by seeing the fair at the center of government. [It is essentially the proper location, if money can be secured, and congress can be made to appropriate the necessary amount, and it is likely that after the big cities have spent their energy Washington will step in the victor. All the rival cities look upon the world's fair as a business speculation. Every wholesale merchant in Chicago is urged to subscribe heavily on the ground that the country merchants from all over the West will visit Chicago during the exposition and buy their stocks there. That is it, the matter is put entirely on a business basis. How markets like Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City will relish losing half their trade for a season is not hard to guess. By the time a choice must be made Chicago will hardly be so far in advance as at present. In fact the solid, conservative business men and politicians of the day, throwing personal interest aside, are favorable to Washington's claim.

The chances of Mr. A. B. Campbell of Kansas, for the commission-ship of pensions are very bright and he will likely be appointed to the position within a few days unless Gen. Brown, of Ohio, who was an original candidate for the place is well urged by his friends. The president appears desirous of ridding himself of the question as soon as possible, and Mr.

Campbell seems to furnish the opportunity. Mr. Campbell is spoken of as a brilliant and successful lawyer in Topeka, though why a brilliant and successful city lawyer should spend weeks in Washington begging for appointment to a \$4,000 consulate in Australia is not stated.

The letter written by Commissioner Tanner to Private Dalzell effectively dispenses of the doughty corporal. His reflections upon the administration are of such a character as to antagonize the president, and I doubt if Mr. Tanner will ever obtain another good position. The writing of the letter was in itself a blunder, writing it to such a man as Private Dalzell was a crime. Dalzell is well known as a blatherer of the cheapest class. For years he has itched for sensationalism. Last spring he found temporary notoriety by publishing a letter "to the American soldier," in which he informed the soldiers that he was entitled to certain withheld bounty to which the law gave him no color of right.

Cattarauch could not with local application, as they cannot reach the cure of disease. Cattarauch is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. The Cattarauch cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Cattarauch's Blood Purifier is a blood medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Cattarauch. Address: F. J. Cheney & Co., Prop., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

### General News Items.

New Mexico is anxious to become a state.

Joseph H. Pulitzer of the N. Y. World, will be one of twenty-five to give \$100,000 to the world's fair fund.

The Farmer's Loan and Trust Company of Kansas has failed, being unable to meet guaranteed interest on Kansas land.

Thirteen violators of the Edmunds law were sentenced at Provo, Utah, last week, to terms of imprisonment from two to six months.

Richard P. Rothwell of New York has been appointed special agent on the collection of gold and silver statistics for the next census.

The explosion of a furnace of molten lead one of Carnegie's steel works at Braddock, Penn., on Thursday last week, perhaps fatally injured General Manager, W. R. Jones, and several workmen.

The Central Farmers' League was formed in Worcester, Mass., last week. The organization will work for the election of a state ticket pledged against the coloring of oleomargarine to imitate butter.

The fifth birthday of Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was celebrated Saturday night by a huge gathering in Evanston, Ill. Messages of congratulation were received from notables throughout the country, including the poet Whitman and ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes.

LADIES, MAKE THE EXPERIMENT.—Men and women who refuse to try new ideas or new articles, virtually combine to make the world stand still, and check the advancement of those things which conduce to happiness, comfort, and the getting of more into an ordinary life. Sweeping improvements—such as the telegraph, steam, electricity—push themselves in at all odds; and, although it may not be suspected, a household article is doing the very same, by its judicious, convincing, argumentative advertising. We recognize the very same in becoming a household word, which means cleanliness with ease and comfort. We would suggest to those of our readers who do not use Pearlina to make an experiment with it. Surely such rapid growth as it is enjoying must be due to merit, and yet it is old enough to have been buried out of sight long since did it not continue to please and satisfy those who use it. The application of Pearlina to the body, by rubbing it with your fingers, will reduce dryness and saving of wear and tear, and if it fulfills its promises, the more it claims the better; and the sooner you know all about it, the sooner you will share in the benefits afforded by a purely scientific household article.

MONTELEONE, VT., Sept. 25.—A meeting of representatives of the various county boards of education in Vermont was held at the State House to-day. Rev. W. R. Davenport of Waterbury was chairman, with M. J. Ranslow of Swanton secretary. Resolutions were adopted favoring uniformity in text books so far as it does not interfere with special needs. The application for reference to a session thereof, to be held by the State Board of Education, was referred to the committee on text books to be furnished by towns and the following committee was appointed to consider the subject of a choice of text-books: Ezra Brainerd of Middlebury, E. W. Howe of North Bennington, H. H. Taylor of Hardwick, J. S. Colley of Jericho, J. Andrews of Island Pond, H. D. Wheeler of Berkshire, H. W. Marvin of Albion, George Wilkins of Stowe, J. W. Mallory of Thetford, M. S. Stone of Westfield, A. E. Leavenworth of Castleton, W. H. Hazen of Northfield, E. W. Stoddard of Brattleboro, A. E. Messer of Rochester. President Brainerd was made chairman of the committee. About 30 delegates from county boards were present at the meeting.

### Pullets Should be Laying.

Young pullets hatched in March and April ought all to be laying this month. Laid hatched ones if not laying by November, will probably if left to themselves not lay before spring when eggs are down to fifteen cents per dozen. A well known poultry farmer showed us recently his account for last December with 125 pullets. The net profit for that month from eggs alone was \$20.81; from the same pullets in April following, the profit was \$14.47, and he got 36 dozen more eggs in April than in December. Now this is a striking lesson to all who keep hens for profit. Get all the eggs you can this fall year when other eggs are short and eggs always bring cash. Profitably eggs can be sold by Christmas. Therefore, get the pullets to laying early when prices are highest. Rev. R. W. Squires of Franklin, Mass., says: "For the purpose of raising how many eggs I could obtain last winter from twelve hens, I used four large ones of Sheridan's Condition Powder. I believe it is the best preparation known to increase egg production. I varied part of the eggs for hatching or for eating the hens. I fed them a large can of Sheridan's Condition Powder, and I never had a greater profit from eggs than I did this winter. In brief, I do not believe I am afforded to be without the Powder for laying hens. I will pay a good deal for it in eggs if you commence early. If you cannot get it near home, L. A. Johnson & Co., 21 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., (the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder), will send for 50 cts. two 25-cent packages of Powder, for \$1.50; five packages, for \$7.50; a large 25-pound can, all post paid, six cases for \$8.00, express prepaid; one large can of powder, also one year's subscription to the Farm-Veterinarian monthly both sent prepaid for \$1.50. Sample only sent free. Send stamps and cash. Testimonials sent free.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight adulterated powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 105 Wall St., N. Y.

**Better Pictures.**  
After this date I propose to make better work in my Gallery, as well as outside work, than I have heretofore. All that pay me 50 cents when a negative is made and give me ample time to make the prints I shall do the best I can to make good work. Will make work at reduced prices in small clubs. Call in and find out.

E. T. WILSON.  
Barton, Sept. 4, 1889.

**INSURE IN THE**  
**CONNECTICUT**  
**GENERAL**  
**LIFE**  
**INSURANCE CO.**  
**ORGANIZED 1865.**


Because it guarantees a DEFINITE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE, and sells it for a FIXED SUM, leaving no opportunity for assessment, disappointment, or dispute.

Because it pays its losses IMMEDIATELY on receipt of satisfactory proofs.

Because its Policies are Non-Forfeitable with guaranteed Cash Surrender Values.

Because all Restrictions as regards travel, occupation, etc., are removed after two years.

Because its ability to meet its obligations is beyond question, and it is the only other life company in America; its ratio of assets to liabilities being greater than that of any other successful company.



G. H. Smalley, Lyndonville, Special Charlie Graves, Barton, Agents



**NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE**  
THE BEST  
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE OF THE WORLD  
28 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK  
CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN. BOSTON, MASS. PHILADELPHIA, PA. BALTIMORE, MD. WASHINGTON, D. C. CINCINNATI, OH. CLEVELAND, OH. PITTSBURGH, PA. RICHMOND, VA. MEMPHIS, TENN. LITTLE ROCK, ARK. SAN ANTONIO, TEX. HOUSTON, TEX. DALLAS, TEX. EL PASO, TEX. DENVER, COLO. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. PORTLAND, ME. BANGOR, ME. MAINE. BRISTOL, N. H. CONCORD, N. H. RUTLAND, VT. BURLINGTON, VT. MONTPELIER, VT. WASHINGTON, VT. FARMINGTON, VT. BRATTLEBORO, VT. VERMONT. NEW HAMPSHIRE. MASSACHUSETTS. RHODE ISLAND. CONNECTICUT. DELAWARE. MARYLAND. VIRGINIA. NORTH CAROLINA. SOUTH CAROLINA. GEORGIA. FLORIDA. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCKY. TENNESSEE. MISSISSIPPI. ALABAMA. LOUISIANA. MISSISSIPPI. ARIZONA. CALIFORNIA. NEVADA. IDAHO. MONTANA. WYOMING. COLORADO. KANSAS. OKLAHOMA. TEXAS. ARKANSAS. MISSOURI. ILLINOIS. INDIANA. OHIO. PENNSYLVANIA. MICHIGAN. WISCONSIN. MINNESOTA. IOWA. KENTUCK